WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861.

Our Legislature.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA will meet in Raleigh on to-morrow, being the 15th of August. A good many people, among others our friend of the Charlotte Democrat, seem to think that the only business before the Legislature will be the election of two Senators. From this view of the case we wholly dissent. The Legislature, if it goes right to work in a proper spirit, can do much for the good of the State. and for the honor of the State, at home and abroad :by abroad, we mean beyond her own limits.

Senators might have been postponed for the sake of manent Constitution, and the permanent government three days to go from Alexandria to Bull's Run, but least part of the State, on the Mississippi River try. What must be the feelings of the civil zed world, economy, how long, we ask, could it have been postpon- organized under that Constitution, will not take effect which got back in about three hours, having dispensed where Tennessee and Kentucky both corner. They and his Cabinet did so act, and with a view expressly to ed, without depriving North Carolina of her due repre- before next Fe' ruary, although already approved by all sentation in one of the Legislative bodies of the Con- the Confederate States. federacy? Not certainly until the meeting of the next General Assembly, in 1862. So, even for that purpose

ing of the State would have to be neglected, and membe bad economy, we think.

to go into effect before the twentieth of August, at which time all volunteer companies and regiments were to be mustered out or disbanded, or dismissed from the service of the State; the Legislature to meet on the fifteenth being empowered, however, to take such action in reference to this matter as might seem to be required .-

There are companies that have been in the service of the State for months, and are now in the refer them to the Confederacy. The officers of the Con. extent. Nearly every paper we receive from either side served under the call of the Governor, affirmed by the there are of more than doubtful loyalty. The Ports action of the Legislature, for months at the forts and | mouth Transcript of the 10th says :- " A gentleman of other cotemporaries will admit that this is more important than arranging and deciding upon the claims of professional office seekers and managing politicians.

But we question if we have gone through with half the urgent matters demanding the early attention of the Legislature. We honestly believe that there is as little disposition to act oppressively among the creditor portion of the people of this State, as among those of any other State, and that this indisposition to resort to summary measures is the rule and not the exception. Even admitting this however, it must be conceded that laws to restrain those who do need to be restrained. We have talked with many gentlemen of observation, practically acquainted with the wants and wishes of the people in the different sections of this State, and they say that, unless something is done, there will be wide-spread loss suffering, dissatisfaction and disaffection. Such a Stav Law as that of the session of May last is not looked for or desired even by debtors, nor ought any stay law to be passed that would deprive the creditor of the existing security for his claim, or require him to lie out of his money without interest. All that the honest debtor reobligation. At least we think so, and we know that our opinion is shared by good practical lawyers with whom we have talked.

For ourselves in Wilmington, we have twice begged | tirely kilt." for some legislation adequate to meet the emergency of the occasion, and to guard ourselves and our interests against the constant going and coming of suspected persons, or, indeed, of any persons to and from the enemy's country; for such passage in itself, while open war is raging, and, by the laws of nations all trade and intercourse between belligerents is interdicted, is of itself suspicious. The Convention did nothing with this matter. They ignored it as they had done the Stay Law which they said would not hold water, while they ad mitted that some stay law was necessary, and could be pretty clearly the force with which the conical, expanframed so as to stand. The Convention also passed sive ball is propelled from the Enfield rifle. over, because afraid to touch, the question of stopping

gentlemen, for whom personally every feeling of kind- danger .- Daily Journal, 13th inst

ness and respect is entertained, but the question is not one of their personal relations, but is one affecting their official standing towards this Confederacy.

space, showing cause why the Legislature ought to meet ple in a great crisis of their destiny.

man or men-no followers and no subjects of mere po- sand men and four hundred millions of money to crush ern Missouri. The Federalists have left Lexington litical or military dictation .- Daily Journal, 14th.

WE TAKE IT FOR GRANTED, that the present govern Granted that, as the Democrat says, the election of ments, is merely temporary and provisional. The per-

reference to the tenure of office, namely, making all stuff. There is no such second uprising, nor is there the Legislature would have to meet before its regular minor offices virtually for life, or during good behaviour, likely to be. The people of the North, the rabid Abo-Further, by a failure to meet this year, the district- if demanded must be submitted to the Senate.

bers could not be chosen to the Confederate House of the officers of this provisional Government to be neces- and treasure, and for what? Why just nothing. If Representatives in accordance with law. That would sarily the officers of the permanent Government? or they could do all that Chase and the rest want done. are they not necessarily provisional like those who ap- If they could ruin the South-subjugate it, prostrate it, And it will be remembered that the Convention pointed them? Decidedly the latter. In fact it free the slaves, cut off the cotton and destroy all induspassed an ordinance for the transfer of the naval and seems to us that no official tenure held under the ap- try, they know that in doing so, they would only be military establishments of the State to the Confederacy pointment of a member or department of the present digging their own graves. Almost the only hope of provisional government can have a longer duration than | Lincoln's getting an army together is founded upon the that of the appointing power. The creature cannot West and Northwest, and upon some of the foreign elesurpass the creator.

We do not call attention to this matter because of any ungratified thirst for office on our part, or on the part of any of our friends. Personally, we have not Any such action cannot be postponed, not even for the even thought of office. Neither do we wish to make sake of economy. The margin of time allowed is very any particular objections against those who have sought small under any circumstances. If anything is to be and obtained such things-not in a general way. For done in this matter it must be done at once, and we what the State Journal calls the "profession," we have think something should be done. The time is rapidly not the very highest respect, it is true, but a man may approaching when climate will no longer interpose its hold office and be a good clever man after all, in spite worthy German farmers of the Northwest might reaterrors for our protection. The States or districts of of it. Our main suggestion, however is this :- Natucountry in the Southern Atlantic or the Gulf, that rally in getting up a new Government there must be a would be safe must be prepared, while sustaining the good deal of the machinery to be organized and provided Confederate Government, also to co-operate with it .- in each department and bureau, and thus a mere routine designing men, who appealed to them in the name of The attention of the government at Richmond must knowledge becomes valuable and almost indispensable. liberty, and worked upon their recollections of the ty firing as he had his back towards him. That after necessarily be taken up mainly with the great strategic This knowledge existed mainly among those who had Fatherland. lines, and be unable to provide for those minor points, held the same positions under the Government at Washwhich, although not materially affecting the results of the | ington, and thus, almost as a matter of immediate neceswar, might yet be the scenes of untold misery, outrage sity, a number of Washington clerical backs and an and loss. To guard such points, especially against sud- amount of Washington back stair influences have found the cities, whether of native or foreign birth, that the den attack, there must be an efficient local force kept | their way to Richmond, even more than they did to chiefs of the Northern army must chiefly depend to reorganized, though not necessarily in the field, and the Montgomery, because now they cannot longer get State must, as far as her means will admit, co-operate employment at Washington, and because further, they with her citizens in this good work. This, South Carc- are now more willing to condescend to extend "recoglina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana have nition" to the Confederate Government by giving it go for pay. The rank and file cannot go without it, been attending to, and are still attending to. We need the advantage of their sublime services. Now in these not say that the middle or latter half of August is none people, as a general thing, we have little confidence .too early to commence arrangements which ought to be They go after the flesh-pots. They are too familiar with the corrurtions of Washington official life to be The Legislature in May last authorized the issue by altogether free from taint; and besides, their fidelity is the treasury of an amount in small bills, none of which not so inexorably fixed as to be wholly above temptahave yet been issued, while in the meantime the State | tion. We don't want these people to be considered as is flooded by similar issues from other States. The quartered upon the Coefederacy for life. Let us have Legislature also made provision for the payment of an interim, at least, so that some discrimination may

Again, about the different Navy Yards, especially service of the Confederacy in Virginia and have yet to Norfolk and Portsmouth, circumstances may compel the see the first cent of pay. The authorities at Raleigh employment of men who cannot be trusted to any great federacy say that they have nothing to do wifh fulfilling of the Elizabeth River, narrates instances going to show the seperate contracts of North Carolina. Meanwhile this, and indeed we hear from private sources that nearly how fare the troops? We know of companies who all the staff and more than half of the workmen down elsewhere, and who are now in Virginia either as Vol- responsibility, assured us this morning that a naval offiunteer or State Troops, who are exactly in this posi- cer not long since declared 'That if the yankees should These worthy citizens must no longer be bandied | come here, I hope they will kill half the men in the Navy about on-the circumlocution principle. The people de- Yard. For myself, I have no interest here, and would mund that this thing should be seen to, and no bungling leave by railroad.' Our informant says that the officer evasion will do. If Mr. Treasurer Courts cannot sign who uttered this sentiment is on duty here. What does treasury notes, let the Legislature provide an Assistant Mr. Secretary Mallory think of this?" The same Tranor Assistants, as the Confederate Congress has done script tells about the arrest of a man named Purdy, a by law for its signing officer. If the paymaster gun-carriage maker, for using language of the most treaaudit and attend to the claims of these suf- sonable and incendiary character. Now, with all relet him too be enabled to have it spect to the good and true men of Norfolk and Portsfact, let the impediment or impediments mouth, and there are many such, it is evident that the wherever existing. In this matter the hangers on about the Navy Yard are and have been position of the officers is frequently even more em- Northern men, not merely in the accident of birth, but barrasing than that of the men. The latter do get ra- in all their feelings and associations-that such are The former do not, their pay being in the men who have crowded to obtain all the situalieu of all allowances, so that, getting no pay they have tions and appointments under that department had to work for nothing and find themselves. We are of the Confederate government, and that perspeaking now of what we do know, and we think that haps necessity compelled the authorities to take them, our cotemporary of the Democrat, and indeed all our but surely they ought not to be quartered too hastily for life on the Southern people.

By the staff we mean the master-workmen—the bosses. We make these suggestions for what they may be worth. We believe them to be correct, and the matter therein noticed worthy of attention.

ber of the Confederate Congress from Alabama, has been arrested in New York, and will be held as a host- Ting, were all down upon the Sunday warriors. We from the reserve force at Richmond.

olina Smith. But what was he doing in New York?

WALTER NORRIS, son of the late ex-Senator Norris New Hampshire, was killed at Bull Run fighting or the side of the South. He was a member of the Beau

Col. Cameron, for the recovery of whose remains Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, is making so many crooked exertions, used to reside in Portsmouth, Va .-The Daily Transcript says "The deceased will be remembered by our people as a brother of Simon, Lincoln's Secretary of War, and for a number of years resident of quires or asks for, can be done without violating any Portsmouth, in connection with operating the Gosport Iron Works." He went to the wars however, in the service of the identical party we have heard him so roundly condemn as workers of treason, and was "en-

> THERE APPEARS to be little reason to question the fact of a good chunck of a fight having taken place on the first instant, some little distance above Georgetown on the Potomac. That much seems to be confirmed.

IF THE Charlotte Bulletin does not like the free expression of our opinions, or the mode in which that expression is made, it can let it alone. It is perfectly im-

WE SAW YESTERDAY some articles going to exhibit

The ball in question bit a member of the Rifles, at - payment of the interest on the State debt held by the trehed to the fourth regiment (Colonel Sloan's) South Carolina volunteers, passing through the The question of an embargo is one that will fairly fleshy, or rather the muscular part of his left arm, come before the Legislature, as well as the Confederate above the elbow. It then cut in two a strong steel Congress, as also the matter of transfers of vessels and watch chain, passed through and through a New Teschanges of their nationality made in the ports of the Con- tament, broke a tooth brush, doubled up a pencil case, federacy by the agents of foreign governments who are and, glancing slightly from its original course, entered a simply accredited to Lincoln's government while their little below the left nipple, but owing to the deflection governments refuse to recognise the authority of occassioned by its glancing from the pencil case, it did that upon whose soil their agents exercise consular not penetrate the cavity of the chest, but seems to have powers. There ought to be some proper understanding travelled round among the muscular tissues, and finally about these things. The majority of the gentlemen ex- came out on the right side. The wounded soldier, we to get, wherewithal to subjugate the South! They may ercising these functions, are, no doubt, clever, worthy are happy to say, is recovering, and in fact is out of draft men, but they will never get an army of soldiers

ficulty that the blood and thunder politicians of the telegraph is that Zeigle and Lyon had a fight, and that North can keep their people up to the scratch as against Zeigle shot Lyon. Lyon won't stay dead. He has But we forbear. We might go on for a considerable the South. The whole population of that section ap- been killed several times; some seven or eight times.pears to have gone almost crazy after the capture of The ninth will "fotch" him, if, like a cat, he has nine now, and no later, and we do trust that a majority of Fort Sumter, and great stress was laid upon the in- lives, or as they used feloniously to say in the dark ages the members will recognise the responsibility of the po- sult to the flag, and so forth. Well, that kept up pret- of the members of a worthy and useful craft, that there sition in which they are placed, and meet it promptly ty well and for a tolerably long while, but at last it be- was always nine of them rolled up together. We think and at once, as becomes the law-makers for a free peo- gan to flag. The cry made about protecting the capi- Lyon is bad off. Eight of his lives have been taken, tal and repelling aggression, was also found to fail of and he must "cave" the next time. As for the Senators, we had almost forgotten them. its effect, since everybody knew it to be false and hypo-We want to make ourselves partizans of no particular critical. Then came the demand for four hundred thou- Missouri, from Western Missouri, and from South Eastthis rebellion at a blow, and the Northern people which is on the Missouri River, not very far from the thought there might be something in that, and they Western border. McCulloch is advancing from the ment of the Confederacy, in all its details and depart- watched with patient but excited interest the pompous- Southwest through Springfield, and Confederate to kindle the flames of fanaticism, and to force the Northwith baggage and other encumbrances on its return.

The New York Herald and other papers talk now forty-five miles above Cairo. One provision of the Confederate Constitution has about "the second uprising of the North." That is all since removals must be made for cause and such cause litionists and such like excepted, are no cowards, nor are they fools. They find that they have been deceived Now, what we wish to know is this, namely : Are They see that they are called upon to give their blood ments in the Atlantic cities.

The unsuccessful revolutions of 1848 threw upon our shores a class of emigration from continental Europe, dangerous in the extreme. Some brave soldiers and patriots there were, but the Red Republicans of Germany, represented by infamous infidels like Carl Schurz, or of Italy, under the influence of Mazzini, or of France, under whatever leaders, could be but dangerous. With such men as these the staid, sober, industrious and sonably be supposed to have had little affinity, and yet, strangely enough, too, many of them did vield to the current, and were carried away by artful sophistries of

It is upon the professional soldiers and "philosophers," God save the mark! and upon their dupes, tocruit their ranks, and these resources must soon fail, if the source of payment fail, for none of these can move without pay. The professional soldiers and philosophers

The recognition of the Southern States by European | hurt. - Daily Journal, 14th inst. nations would still farther open the eyes of the monied classes at the North-the reflecting men of all classes. It would render it impossible for the Lincoln government to raise men or money, and it would thus tend to enforce a peaceful policy, from the impossibility of carrying on any other. A prompt recognition by England and France would render futile Mr. Auguste Belmont's mission to Europe to borrow one hundred milions for Lincoln. He could not get it. Manassas has done much. Another decided victory will do more .-We say decided - not decisive -- for it is next to impossible to make any action in the field decisive without a large force of cavalry.

The news of the battle of Manassas left in the Cunard Steamship from Boston, on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th of July, and probably reached Liverpool in about 11 days, or say on the 5th or 6th instant. We may look to hear of the effect produced by the news, think that the tone of the European mails will be exhilerating to either Scott or Lincoln.

How THEY DO TALK .- The New York Herald waxes richer day by day. So do the other "Metropolitan' organs. The Herald of the 30th of July, had worked up Beauregard's force at Manassass to "over one hundred thousand strong, admirably posted behind numerous batteries of powerful rifled artillery." It also says that besides this force of over one hundred thousand men at Manassas, there were, "additional rebel forces, amountng to eighty thousand men between Washington and Richmond." What a pity Beauregard did not know that! What an awful pity that the rolls of the war department did not show it. It they had shown it, then good bye, Scott, Lincoln & Co. They would not have stopped in Washington city a day, nor probably brought up short of the Falls of Niagara.

It seems that the reverend and holy men, who from the "Evangelical" pulpits of New York, have desecrated every Sunday for months past by preaching war, are busy in denouncing from the same pulpits those whe, on Sunday, July 21st, tried to act out the lessons which It is said that a Mr. B. H. Smith, said to be a mem- these pulpit politicians had been teaching for so many Sundays past. Dr. Hague, and Dr. Pierce, and Dr. age for the safe return of Mr. Ely, the Federal congress- think these Sunday preachers of war are far worse than those they denounce, and much more apt to receive Of course this Alabama Smith is not the North Car- their reward in a warm corner of a place that shall be nameless. We trust they may fulfil their " manifest

> The recruiting at the North goes on slowly. The largest portion of the regiments stationed Herald is urging the offer of a large bounty, in order to induce the three months volunteers to re-enlist, and is cursing certain politicians, whom it accuses of persuading them not to re-enlist. Wall street, too, comes in for its share of objurgation. The bankers are stigmatized for "Want of Backbone," because they feel that the Manassas fight has decidedly altered the position of affairs, and because, seeing this, they yield to the logic of events, and would rather see peace than war. and are backward in showering their money into the treasury of Chase, Cameron, Lincoln, Scott & Compa ny, to be recklessly and hopelessly squandered to attain an object which common sense shows to be unattainable.

There are of cours the usual sneers, we cannot say 'hits" at "Massa Greely" and "Hon. Jefferson Brick." Raymond being the original of Jefferson Brick in one of Dickens' books.

THE REASON for the Federalist troops burning Hampton was that they were scared. Somebody told them the evening before that Magruder was coming down like a wolf on the fold of the pet lambs. They had a battery to defend the bridge at the creek, but they soon the cause of the South, and friendly towards the Rump got too nervous to stand at their guns, so they burned government of Lincoln. His language becoming the ran like all christendom was after them. They never rested to take breath until they got under the guns of peared. The fact coming to the Colonel's ear, he de-Fortress Monroe, and B. F. Butler had shed the light tailed a guard to proceed to Norfolk and arrest and of his beautiful and benign countenance upon them, and bring back the gentleman as a prisoner, but on reachin those sweet tones so characteristic of his charming ing Norfolk, he was again missing. We withhold the

Magruder was all nonsense. Nobody had been there. bully run of it, if not quite a bull's run.

THE NORTHERN PAPERS talk of drafting to fill up the ranks of the five hundred regiments that Mr. Lincoln is

RECOGNITION .- It is (v.dently with the greatest dit- MOVEMENTS AND LOCATIONS .- The last account by

The Confederates are advancing from Southwestern ly paraded advance of the "Grand Army," which took troops are at New Madrid, which is in the South- tion leaders absolute control over the Government and counare also at Cape Girardeau, which is on the Mississippi

ON YESTERDAY EVENING, about 7 o'clock, a difficulty occurred opposite the Farmers' House, on North Water street, between several persons, during which a pistol was fired three times, and a gun twice. A warrant was procured, and Sheriff Vann arrested Wm. J. Burnett, Richard Bectol and James F. Buler, when a prelimina- tar of blind fanaticism, and mad ambition. ry examination was had before James Alderman, Esq.,

This morning a special Court, composed of P. W Fanning, A. H. VanBokkelen and James Alderman, Esqrs., was held, when Messrs. Burnett, Bectol and permission from me, upon the express guarantee of a for-Buler appeared for trial. Several witnesses were examined, all of whom gave in about the same testimony.

John Shannon testified in substance, that he was walking past Burnett and Bectol, when they accosted him, and some words passed between them; that he kept on and when 8 or 10 paces from them retreating, Burnett fired at him twice but missed him, Bectol urging him to fire. After being fired at twice, some person near him fired a gun at Burnett which struck B. in the leg, but he did not see who it was.

A. Norcum states that when he saw them Burnett and Bectol were abusing Shannon, and daring him to stand-the latter urging the former to give him the pistol; that Shannon stopped and Burnett shot twice at him, but did not hit him. Shannon then retreated, and a gun was fired, but he could not recognise the parhe shooting Buler had the gun in his hand.

The above is about the substance of the testimony given by the different witnesses. After a full hearing gether with the floating, hand to mouth population of the Court required bonds of \$200 each for Burnett and

F. D. Poisson, Esq., appeared for the State, Julius pulses of the United States Government in the inauguration W. Wright, Esq., for Mr. Buler, and Thos. W. Brown, Jr , Esq., for Messrs. Burnett and Bectol.

Two or three parties were struck by the shot. Burnett received the most damage, but he is not seriously

returned to Washington from Manassas. The Richmond Dispatch says that the Confederate Con-

gress has resolved to adjourn on the 19th of August, Monday in November. There are eleven States in the Confederacy. Of the

aggregate white population of these States, North Carolina contains say one-ninth, therefore her quota, field, will be about forty-five thousand. Some counties have already got up companies almost without end, while on the other hand some other counties have hardly made a beginning. With two or three companies more, which are now rapidly being got up New Hanover will have put under arms a force equivalent to two regiments, and it is to be regretted that the idea of having them so arranged was not earlier taken up. I would have been a feather in the cap of the old compaty, which we think she has well earned the right to wear, and it would also have exof the State.

The Tampa (Fla..) Peninsular, of the 3d instant, say that it has received information through Messrs. D. Archer and H. McLeod, who arrived there that week, a war. to the effect that the Confederate steamer Sumter had sunk the Federal war steamers Crusader, Mohawk and Wyandotte, and that among the prisoners taken is the infamous Captain Craven, of the Crusader .-The Lincolnites on the Gulf are unhappy

Washington City, we see the name of but one North Carolinian - W. Barrow, of the sixth North Carolina Regiment, (Fisher's.)

THE BOSTON COURIER, a leading and able publication, makes an appeal for extraordinary aid to save it from going under.

THE New York papers now say that nearly all the now hangs so conspicuously in the Confederate troops in Virginia, East of the mountains were concentrated at Manassas on the 21st, being withdrawn for that purpose from Nortolk, Yorktown and

points so weakly defended as they say Norfolk and

A RICHMOND PAPER, the Enquirer, we think, reports that Prince Napoleon last week visited Manassas and was shown over the battle-field by one of General Beauregard's aids. He dined or was to have dined with General Beauregard and remained over night at head

This, if true, seems to indicate something. But per- and reinforce it. haps we shall know more after a while. The Prince is too old a diplomatist to commit himself prematurely.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL .- Missed four days in succession-re-appeared twice-missed again twice.-This is a great privation, which we can't well submit to without grumbling .- Roleigh State Journal 10th inst.

Can't help it. It has not been our fault in a single nstance. Wish you would grumble long enough and

it is currently reported on the streets, that a citizen of North-Carolina recently visited Camp Carolina, near Norfolk, and in his intercourse with the volunteers, was heard on several occasions, to utter sentiments hostile to the bridge, burned the town, burned their fingers and subject of general remark in the camp, he was admonished, as is supposed, by some friend or friends that his when they came to find out, the report about Gen. Convention, and was in favor of Lincoln's re-enforcing Fort Sumter, and ought to take some steps to establish Fort Sumter, and ought to take some steps to establish his innocence of the gross offence with which he is ernment; and we speak advisedly and from knowledge when fairly investigated. To the Almighty we look to discover traitors and work the deliverance of our country, but He works by instrumentalities.

Releigh State Journal, Bring the traitor to justice by all means. He should never be allowed to show his face again, at least in our public Halls to make laws for Southerners.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian. Evacuation of Fort Sumter\_Secret History.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Headquarters, Aug. 3d, 1861. I have every reason, from information received by me in the most confidential manner, (not forbidding publication, however.) and through one very near the most intimate counsels of the President of the United States, to induce me to believe that the following article was submitted, as a proof-sheet, to Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet; that a proclamation, in conformity with its general views, was to be issued; and that a change is the decision of the Cabinet was made in one night, when exactly the contrary course was adopted. It is asserted in this article, (which, in all probability, is a proof-sheet from a confidential New York paper,) that if the President desired to excite and madden the whole North to a war of extermination against slavery, and in favor of the absolute plunder and conquest of the South, he had only to resolve that Major Anderson iating concession to successful treason, he did not attempt and his garrison at Fort Sumter should perish, as it appears to suppress the sorrow and tears which it called forth. and his garrison at Fort Sumter should perish, as in Ander- be had no alternative. "Necessity knows no law." and the was well known would have to be the case. Major Ander- be had no alternative. "Necessity knows no law." and the lives of the gallant men who have a law." and the lives of the gallant men who have a law." son and his men were to be used as fuel, to be thrown in carry out this policy of exciting the whole Northern mind? Major Anderson had officially informed the former Administration that he could hold Fort Sumter; and, of course, if the object of that Administration was to betray the Government into the hands of the Secessionists as is charged the article, then Major Anderson must have been a party to the treason; and if he informed he new President, on the fourth of March, as is said to be the case, that he could gandists be the consequences." Such a decision would not hold the Fort, then he acted out his part fully in aiding to place Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet exactly where they were, and to compel them to evacuate the fortress, or to use the garrison as victims, to be slaughtered on the unholy al-

I know the fact from Mr. Lincoln's most intimate friend and accredited agent, Mr. Lamon, that the President of every patriot soldier thus sacrificed to the revival of the who placed them under \$100 bail each for their appear- the United States professed a desire to evacuate Fort Sumter, and he (Mr. Lamon) actually wrote me, after his return to Washington, that he would be back in a few days to aid in that purpose. Major Anderson was induced to xpect the same thing, as his notes to me prove. I know he fact that Mr. Fox, of the U.S. Navy, after obtaining mer gallant associate in the navy, to visit vajor Anderson ' for pacific purposes' planned the pretended attempt to relieve and reinforce the garrison by a fleet, and that Major anderson protested against it. I now believe that it was all as heme, and that Fox's disgraceful expedition was country; and with it all engaged in this atrocious rebellion gotten up, in concert with Mr. Lincoln, merely to delude he Northern public into the belief that they intended to sustain and protect Major Anderson, when, in fact, accorcording to the article now published for the first time, they ecided to do no such thing, and acted with the deliberate tention to let the garrison perish, that they might thereand unnatural war, by which the desperate and profligate leaders of an infuriated and lawless party might gratity heir vengeance and lust of power over the roins of their country, and amid the blind passions of a maddened people. The document now published, and the peculiar circumstances, show the basest and mo tinfamous motives that have ever ectuated the rulers of any people, except, perhans, in the cays of the French revolution, when history hows that wholesale murder was often planned by insurrectionists in Paris, under the deliberate guidance of malignant leaders, whose whole objects were unit areal plunder nd murder, in order to exterminate one party and ride been faithful to his oath of office and to the Constitution into power themselves.

A moment's review of the line of argument pursued in the cry of humanity, slavery has had accorded to it its last the article, will show that the policy finally adopted in re- victory over freedom and the Constitution of the United Bectol, and \$100 for Buler, for their appearance at re establish any disputed authority, or accomplish any other booters, rebels, and traitors, is to be run up to wave tri

this war, it is also necessary to make several extracts since disgusted brave men and honest citizens. And ver from the article in question, as they will serve also to direct

PRINCE NAPOLEON has not gone to Richmond, having abandoning it to a nest of traitors," &c. This "alternaand this very "alternative" proves, above all the rest, the purpose which they had in view when they adopted their ance of his duty, and to himself, if he dare to shrink tron al policy. It is argued, and very elaborately, too, that the purpose of President Lincoln was to " preserve peace being Monday next, and to re-assemble on the third |-not to "make war"-"to protect the sacred Constitutution" confided to his keeping-and to gain over, by his avowedly peaceful objects, those who had defied that "Constitution" and broken its laws. It is asserted that President Lincoln could not suppress the "tears" of an guish which his signing the order for the evacuation of Fort sumter called forth; and it is said, too, that he desired to as "distinguished citizens" of the States from which discharge his duty to humanity;" and yet he has chosen they hail? How long are the officials of the British, in case an army of 400,000 men is called into the to "discharge" that "duty" in the singular way of re solving on a policy which, in his own words, he knew would raire throughout the mighty North a feeling of indignation, which in ninety days would have emancipated every who hold the exequature of the Lincoln Administration slave on the continent, and driven their masters into the

The sacrifice was made; Anderson and his command were ter was wrapt in flames; and yet, forsooth, they tell us that as well as other European Consuls amongst us, fulfilling to discharge his duty to humanity," and that his purpose changed, and he resolved to bring on this unhallowed war. it is a Government actuated with these feelings that we are o defend ourselves against; it is this kind of war, then, that the people of the South are to meet; and under these arcumstances it becomes my duty to publish the article in nestion for the information of the people of the Confeder- not yet an independent nation-that they must "tarcited a spirit of emulation among the other counties are States, and for the cool and unbiased contemplation of ry at Jericho until their beards are grown."-

> A war thus inaugu ated-from such motives and under such circumstances-surely can never meet with the favor of Heaven. A people educated and trained up to constitu-F. W. PICKENS.

Abandonment of Fort bumter. Necessity Knows no Law - There are periods in the hisour nationality in the eyes of Europe, all demand that we should retain possession of Fort Sumter at any and every | would not be? To say the least, it appears to us in-Among the list of Southern men who are prisoners at sacrifice; and no man in this nation is more deeply impress feels and recognizes his duty in the premis s; but the Law of necessity steps in, puts at defiance his wishes and his dunoble Fortress so promptly snatched from the hands of the Rebels and Traitors of Charleston by the timely action of Major Anderson. Buchanan and his traitor Cabinet had deliberately planned the robbing of our arsenals under the superintendence of, and with the connivance of the miserable fellow John B. Floyd, whose portrait the territory of the Confederate States. We are, surely Rogue's Gal Glery of our city police; and we all know that when Major Anderson took possession of Fort Sumter, Floyd deyielded to the demand, until threatened with danger to his | Lincoln Government. The Postmasters, Collectors and person if he ventured upon any such act of treachery. He ish by management and fluerse what he had not mit the Fort to be reinforced as it could have been in those days, with the necessary men and stores to enable it to hold that our Commissioners have experienced civility at those brought against it; and it was not until Morris Island had foreign Courts as "distinguished citizens," but for that Yorktown must have been after the withdrawal of the succor made by the Star of the West, and even counter- gratitude. That is a private debt with which we manded that order before it was carried into From Christmas until the fourth of March, the traitors

and rebels of Charleston and the Cotton States received every countenance and support from Mr. Buchanan which should not have remained an hour after they had learncould be afforded them; and when he retired from office on ed the positions they occupied. It may be that they the 4th inst., he gloated over the conviction that he had fostered rebellion and treason until they had become so rampant that they were beyond the control of his successor. And the one great source of his glorification was, that Fort | awhile, nor return to the Government that sent them-Sumter was without provisions, and that, of necessity, the Let us, at once, instruct our Commissioners to come garrison must surrender from starvation before it would be home—let us say to the foreign Consuls now remaining in the power of the Republican Administration to relieve

Of course, Abraham Lincoln could know nothing of this subjects." of foreign powers, they are entitled to all treason; and when in his inaugural he spoke of occupying the civility and polite attention that gentlemen are enthe public forts and collecting the revenue, he little dreamtitled to receive as long as they choose to remain ed that his predecessor had treasonably arranged to make amongst us, but that on the 20th day of last December the abandonment of Fort Sumter a political necessity. He was soon apprised, however, that the treason of his predecessor had cunningly devised for him the most serious mortification that could be inflicted, and that he had presented to him the alternative of permitting Anderson and his command to starve or prompily withdraw them, and ignominiously permit the fort to fall into the hands of the rebels. To reinforce the loud enough to find whose fault it is. We have given it garrison or to supply them with provisions, are equally impossible, because James Buchanan and his associate traitors designedly refused to do so while it was in their power to do it, and compelled the commandant of the Fort quietly to permit the construction of works in his immediate vicinity and under the range of his guns, which would effectually prevent his being relieved when an honest man assumed the Government on the 4th of March. Buchanan's final act of treason has been consummated. He prevented the late Congress passing a law giving power to the Executive to call for volunteers to occupy and recapture the public forts and ars nals, and he designedly left Fort sumter in a position which renders relief physically imposished, as is supposed, by some friend or friends that his indiscretions might lead him into trouble, and he disappeared. The fact coming to the Colonel's ear, he detailed a guard to proceed to Norfolk and arrest and bring back the gentleman as a prisoner, but on reaching Norfolk, he was again missing. We withhold the name of the individual for obvious reasons, but we have designedly withheld from you the means of relieving and holding Fort Sumter, and we invite you to the pleasing alternative of permitting Anderson and his command to starve within fifteen days, or of ignominiously abandoning it to a nest of traitors and rebels whom we have nursed into existance as the only certain mode of destroying the Resible without an army of from ten to twenty thousand men. manner had requested to know "What the h-ll was feel authorized to say he is a member of the State existence as the only certain mode of destroying the Republican party.

Such are the simple facts of the case as they are present. Magruder was all nonsense. Nobody had been there, charged, or never show his face in Raleigh. Indeed we but their own evil consciences; but for all, they made a hope Gov. Clark will have the whole matter fully and pind with the disconstant of officer for all the hope. pied with the disposal of offices, four fifths of all the hours over his competion, Colonel Polk. the consideration of the all-important question—how to save Fort Sumter and avert from the Government the dishonor of abandoning it to the miserable traitors who for months have been in open rebellion against the authority of the Government? Generals Scott and Totten, and all the military and naval chiefs at Washington, have been consuited; every plan which military science could conceive or military daring suggest, has been attentively considered and mahis pocket.

turely weighed, with a hope at least that the work of the traitor Buchapan was not so complete as he and his asso-ciates supposed. But all in vain. There stands the isolated naked fact—Fori Sumter cannot be relieved because of h treason of the late Administration: and Major Ande and his, command must perish by starvation unles

them to starve? Cui Bono? Would the sacrifice of a hand ful of gallant men to the treason of thieves and reb-la, have been grateful to their countrymen? But, says the indignar vet thoughtless patriot, "think of the hum henor of abandoning Sumter to the Rebels!" We do think of it, and weep tears of blood over the humiliation the brought upon the country by the traitor President who has just retired to Wheatland to gloat over his consummar treason. And we are assured, too, and do not doubt the truth of the assurance, that when Abraham Lincoln was compelled to yield his reluctant consent to this most humi save the lives of the gallant men who have so long held For Sumter against an overwhelming force of heart'ess traitors and wicked and unprincipled rebels, whose treason has been steeped in fraud and theft, vulgarly known as "Souther chivalry." the President of the United States in the dis charge of a duty to humanity, has signed the order for the evacuation of Sumter. Had war, not peace. been his object—had he desired to

raise throughout the mighty North a feeling of indignation which in ninety days would have emancipated every slave on the continent and driven their masters into the sea, needs be-he had only to have said: "Let the garrison of Fort Sumter do their duty and perish beneath its walls, and on the heads of the traitors and rebels of the slavery prepagandists be the consequences of Phillips and Garrison and their faratical associates, who so justly consider abolitor ism and disunion synonymous; but it would have brought upon the country such scenes of horror as the mind shrinks from contemplating. Verily, the blood of the martin would have been the seed of "negro emancipation." African slave trade and the establishment of a hideous slave. ocracy at the South, ten thousand negro slaves would have been emancipated, and as many of their masters been driven into the ocean to expiate their crimes on earth. But Mr. Lincoln desired to rouse no such feeling of re.

venge among the people of the Free States. He knew-no

man knew better—that he had but to hold on to Fort Sumter agreeably to the plainly expressed will of the peo. ple and leave its gallant garrison to the fate prepared for them by rebels and traitors, to insure an uprising which would at once have wiped out slavery from the face of the against the Government. But his purpose is Peace, not War. His object is to restore, to rebuild and to preserve the Government, and the Constitution which enacted it; and his great aim is, while maintaining the Constitution and enforcing the laws, to bring back good men to their allegiance, and leave the thieves and rogues, and braggarts who compose the great mass of the rebels, under the cognomen of "Southern Chivalry to the uninterrupted enjoyment of their own precious so ciety and the reflections which time must awake even in them. He is mindful of his oath " registered in Heaven to preserve the Constitution and enforce the laws; and he feels that his mission is to reclaim and not extinguish; or most assuredly he could have left Fort Sumter to its fate. and that fate would have been speedy, cartain, and absolute annihilation to the traitors now in rebellion against the Government, and to the very existence of the institu tion of slavery on the American continent. But he has and by yielding to the necessity of the case and listening to

made: traitors and rebels are again triumphant; and the Stars and Stripes are again to be dishonored in the sight of guns in the rebel camp amid the cheers of thousands whose senseless gasconade and braggadocio vauntings have long sity, and humanity demanded that Abraham Lincoln should sacrifice all personal feelings, and gracefully yield to that necessity and the deliberately planned treason upon which it is based. His countrymen will sustain him in this disodor of nationality. In future, the President of the United States has only laws to enforce and a Constitution to sustain; and woe be to them who thwart him in the performthe performance of his whole duty.

he European Powers? How long are our Commis

From the Charleston Courier. The Foreign Consuls. How long are we to submit to the cautious policy of

sioners to remain at the Courts of England and France French and other European Governments, accredited to the Government of the United States, that were, and to be suffered to remain amongst us, the representatives of their Governments, executing all the duties of their various offices? We have British, French and Spanish, their various missions and attending to the interests of the countries they represent, without let or hindrance; yet our Commissioners, clothed with the authority of a free and independent people to treat with their Gorernments, are told, in unmistakable language, that they cannot recognize their authority-that we are Why, when our Commissioners were refused to be heard, as the representatives of a nation, were they not recalled, and the representatives here of those foreign tional liberty can never, or any length of time, sustain such | nations given to understand that the several Ordinances of Secession, passed by the Southern independent States, deprived their respective exequators of vitality, and the execution of their offices within the seceded territory became impossible? Wby were they not told as "distinguished subjects" of those foreign powers, resident among us, that they would be permitted to remain; but recogniz d as the representatives of foreign powers they consistent in us to allow our representatives to be denied their true positions at those foreign Courts, and yet suffer those powers to retain amongst us their agents accredited to a Government which has ceased to exist. time that those foreign powers should know that their Consuls to the United States must go to the United States, if they can find such a place, and that they can no longer exercise the functions of their offices within not afraid, nor in anywise charv on the score of comple cating the difficulties of the Lincoln Government. We others having long since resigned, in fact they would not be allowed to hold office under the Abolition Administration, but yet we do suffer those foreign officials toexnot been received-that fact we all know, and they

> their functions ceased as representatives of their respec-ANECDOTE OF MAJOR WILSON .- The Richmond corres pondent of the Columbus (Ga.) Times, writes:
> I saw Bill Wilson, of Atlants, who was wounded at Ms. nassas in the heel. He gave us some amusing things of the fight. He says the cars would come along to the camps of

> construed some nods and winks which they received and

understood them to mean that they should not leave yet

amongst us, that, as private citizens or "distinguished

the wounded of our men and take them in.

One train in which he was to go, contained a number of Federal prisoners. An old negro who cooked, and was as black as the ace of

spades, and had one knee bent away out and another ben in after it stepped up to the prisoners, and, turning his eyes up at them said: "Good mornin' bosses? Travelling? Gwine to Virgini

Springs to spend the summer? Seem to have mighty little baggage. Fine braceets you got on! What dey cost you in de Norf? Bring any along to sell? Better stop at Richinde Norf? Bring any along to sell? Better spend mond to see mass Jeff! He'll take you in! Better spend de summer with him. You'll like him! We do. He annoyed them, they say, until they cursed him, and told him they would mark hi

"Yes," says he, drawing his hand around his neck, "Daris will mark you this way. Well, good day, bosses, sin't got time to talk to you now, will come down to you hanging.
hope it won't be rainin', so you'll have a good crowd." TENNESKE ELECTION.-The Nashville Union has receive

ed returns from eighteen counties in East Tennesset twenty-seven in Middle Tennessee, and fifteen in West Tennessee, nearly all complate, and a number of military camps which foot up a majority of 57,607 for the Perms nent Constitution, and 30,035 for Governor Harris

The New Orleans Crescent says there is no truth in the story set affect that fifty thousand stand of arms had been received in that city from Europe.

History has no record of the tact that a soldier was killed in battle with a printer's receipt or his paper